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JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

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Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$2.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 7.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1851.

NO. 39.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1852.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. WILLIAM S. ASHE.

The State Convention Movement.

A correspondent of the *Mountain Banner*, published at Rutherfordton, for whose high respectability and unimpeachable veracity, the Editor of that paper vouches, gives the following account of a "Great Mass Meeting," held at Shelly, the county town of Cleveland County, during the session of the Court, week before last. The correspondent says:

Mr. Editor.—On Wednesday, after Court had adjourned at Shelly, I happened to be there, and hearing proclamations made in the Court House door that a meeting was to be held expressive of the public sentiment relative to a State Convention to make certain Constitutional amendments, and seeing Gen. Bryan present, I supposed he was going to try to satisfy the people of Cleveland concerning his course in the last Legislature.

After some time spent in making proclamations and trying to get some persons to act as Chairman, the meeting was at length called to order by Col. George, Chairman—Dr. Williams acting as secretary. You may consider 5 or 6 editors as constituting one of that character. It is a *sorrows truth* the Resolutions adopted received but three votes!

Gen. Bryan made a short speech, in which he denounced the last Legislature for passing the Equal Suffrage bill, and contended that an open Convention is the only Republican mode of making Constitutional amendments. He said the Raleigh Standard had charged upon him and his friends that they were actuated by party considerations: "But," said he, "it is a falsehood." Now, Mr. Editor, I thought that among the intelligent whigs who were present, this declaration of the General was not very palatable, as there was not one democrat who had any hand in the meeting.

It is a strange thing, Mr. Editor, if there is no party in this thing, how it always happens, whether in the Legislature or in publishing Western Addresses, or in holding County meetings, that whigs are against Free Suffrage and democrats for it. Gen. BRYAN will have to make some more speeches, abuse democratic editors, and do many more queer things before he can convince the people of Rutherford and Cleveland, whigs as well as democrats, that he did right and was carrying out sound republican principles when he was voting against Equal Suffrage.

So, after all, it would seem that some Convention men, from *party policy* in the East and centre, care more about justice to the "dear people" of the West than they do themselves. The people do not want a Convention, but they *do* want Equal Suffrage, and will have it passed by a two-thirds vote of the next Legislature. The ruin of the mixed basis in Virginia, and the betrayal of the East by the Convention recently held in that State, ought to teach North-Carolina to beware of such edged tools. Eastern, and parts of Western Carolina, have their eyes too widely opened now to consent to an unlimited Convention, and the leading advocates of such Convention know this, consequently their only true motive in agitating the matter at all must be a desire to defeat Free Suffrage, combined with a still stronger desire to make political capital for the Whig party. Verily, this is a great world.

Senator SUMNER and Other People.

The Fayetteville *Observer* says it does not know that Senator SUMNER has never been a Democrat. We don't either, for the fact is notorious. Nor does the fact that some fishy Democrats supported him, make the party responsible for his acts. Many Democrats opposed him to the last. He was elected by one vote, Mr. BORDEN, a Whig, having voted for him. Mr. SUMNER has uniformly supported the Whig candidate for President. The coalition between certain Democrats and the Free Soilers in Massachusetts was scandalous, and has been denounced as such by the Democratic press throughout the country, not even excepting Massachusetts itself; but what Whig has denounced the Whig party for *going en masse*, without any coalition or other disturbing cause, for WINTHROP, who voted for the repeal of the fugitive slave law in the last session of the Senate of the United States. But the Democrats did not go over in a body. There was always a number of them who never would and never did vote for SUMNER. Does the *Observer* not know that a convention of the regular Democrats was held in RANTOUL's district, denouncing RANTOUL's course, and adopting resolutions to the same effect as the resolutions of the Vermont Democratic Convention, published in this week's *Journal*, and a regular Democratic candidate, Mr. BROWNE, got very nearly the full strength of the party at the recent election in that district. We had all the proceedings of this Convention cut out for publication last week, but have somehow mislaid them. It is a strange question for the *Observer* to ask what Democrats have repudiated SUMNER. DIX, RANTOUL, &c., when it is known that SUMNER has always acted with the Whigs; when it is known that a regular National Democrat polled the vote of the party at the recent election in opposition to RANTOUL; and when it is further known that, at the last Presidential election, the DIX and VAN BUREN interest headed a movement in New York gotten up for the express purpose of defeating Gen. Cass. But Seward is the magnus Apollo of the Whig party in New York. WINTHROP is the man for whom the Whigs, North and South, battled so hard in the election of Speaker of the last Congress. Among WINTHROP's most energetic supporters were some six Whig Congressmen from this State. A party is responsible for the acts of its members done under its sanction and authority, but not for the unauthorized doings of men who have gone out from its ranks, and who are no longer of its counsel. The difference between the Whig and Democratic parties at the North is simply this:—When a member of the Democratic party avows Free Soil principles, he withdraws from his membership; while, on the contrary, the relations between a Whig politician and his party are not otherwise changed than perhaps by an increase of his popularity and influence. The Whigs of New York, with the exception of a few city merchants, obey SEWARD and elect FISH. The Whigs of Massachusetts denounce WEBSTER and sustain HORACE MANN. The Democrats of Pennsylvania repeat the nullifying law of that State in regard to the confinement of fugitive slaves in the jails of that State. JOHNSON, the Whig Governor, refuses to sign the bill authorizing the repeal, and JOHNSON is the regular Whig candidate for re-election.

We are far from denying that much wrong and unsoundness has crept into the ranks of the Northern Democrats. In the struggle for temporary success against unscrupulous opponents, they may have yielded to the current and been in some measure false to their principles, but this has been the exception and not the rule, and we are happy to notice the return of a purer and a better state of feeling. Throughout the whole country the Democrats are planting themselves upon the platform of the constitution. Even in nullifying Vermont, the Democrats are true.

One thing is certain, so far as the slavery question is concerned, the Democratic motto, North and South, ought to be, and will—no further agitation. This position is rapidly becoming that of the party at the North. It will equally be that of the party at the South. Immediate secession is at an end for the present, and we will forever if this motto will be carried out. But no Southern Democrat will, we hope, join himself to any Union party, which would pledge him to the support of the Union under renewed agitation and repeated aggression.

The Sandwich Islands—Their Position and Growing Importance—Movements of the French.

The Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands were discovered in 1778, by Captain Cook, who gave them the name by which they are generally known, in honor of Lord SANDWICH, their first Lord of the British Admiralty. They lie about 2,600 miles from the mouth of the Columbia river, and in the direct track of vessels going from San Francisco to Canton or the East Indies. The total area of the Islands is about six thousand square miles, of which Hawaii contains four thousand. The population is estimated at 150,000 at the highest, and 80,000 at the lowest. The native portion of the population is rapidly decreasing, while the foreign is increasing. The foreign trade of the Islands is chiefly in the hands of the Americans. Oahu is next to Hawaii, the largest Island of the group, and commercially and politically, is the most important. Honolulu, the seat of government, and the most important town in the group, being situated on the Southern coast of the Island. This town contains about twelve thousand inhabitants, of whom two thousand are Americans, comprising the greater portion of the foreign population.

When discovered, the Islands were under the control of petty chieftains, and had a great many rather strange and heathenish customs, but were, withal, fat, content, and reasonably happy; perhaps as much so as if they had known how to read newspapers and wear breeches. However, after some fighting, in which several naked gentlemen got killed, one KAMAMEHA made himself King over the whole group, and has been succeeded by two other individuals of the same name, the present King being called KAMAMEHA III. The Islands are really under the rule of the missionaries, certain numbers of whom arrived from Boston in March, 1820, and commenced christianizing the Islands. In 1840, a written constitution modelled in many of its features after those of the United States and Great Britain, was adopted by the King and chiefs, through the instrumentality of the missionaries, and publicly promulgated. The independence of the government is guaranteed by the United States, France, and Great Britain. It would seem that, in a treaty made with France and Great Britain, it was stipulated that the duties on wines and spirituous liquors should be optional, provided it should not amount to a prohibition. The government laid a duty of five dollars per gallon upon wine and liquors, ale and beer included. Upon the representation of the British government, the duties levied upon ale and beer were refunded, upon the ground that they did not come under the denomination of wines or spirituous liquors. The French then contended that, as they were entitled to be treated as well as the most favored nations, the duties levied on their wines and brandies should be refunded. They also claimed that their missionaries should receive the same amount of support from the government that is accorded to the Americans and English. They also claim a representation in the cabinet, as one of the members of the present cabinet is English and another American, hence it is contended that one should also be a Frenchman. To these and other claims, the Hawaiian seems unwilling to assent, alleging that an assent to them would be inconsistent with the government, and the French have threatened to resort to force. It is said that, in the event of hostilities, the Hawaiian authorities have resolved to hoist the American flag and put themselves under the protection of the United States.

We do not think it likely that in any event these transactions will lead to a rupture between France and the United States. In the first place, it is not likely that the French will proceed to any immediate war; and in the second place, the United States is only one of the guaranteeing parties, being joined with England and France, and in this case she would, of course, act in concert with England, in opposing any unwarranted acts of the French authorities in the Pacific. It is true that the greater number of the foreign residents are Americans, and that our interest in the Islands is greater than that of any other people; still we have no interest in the beer and wine squabble between France and England, nor are we likely to make a national question out of the clerical difficulties between the French priests and the Puritan clergymen. One way or another, American influence is bound to predominate. Somehow or other the native race seems to be rapidly disappearing throughout all the Islands of the Pacific, and it is likely that in twenty years more the native population in the Sandwich Islands will not amount to 50,000, while the Americans and their descendants will be nearly twice that number. A large trade must in time spring up between our Pacific coast and China and the East Indies, and these Islands are the only group that can answer the purpose of a half-way house, especially for steamers, to which they would be invaluable as depots for coal. They would then become essentially American in character, and would be equally ours, whether annexed or not; but as the case stands now, with a miserable population composed of chiefs and kanakas, or serfs, with a puppet for a King, and missionaries for cabinet ministers, we are much better without them, especially as they are over two thousand miles distant from San Francisco.

The New York Senatorial Elections.

The recent Senatorial election in twelve districts in New York, to supply the vacancies created by the resignation of that number of Democrats, has resulted in a gain of four to the Whigs. This will give the Whigs a sufficient majority in the Senate to enable them to pass the \$90,000,000 Erie Canal enlargement bill, which the twelve Democratic Senators from these districts a short time ago defeated, by resigning and bringing the session to a close for want of a quorum. The minority placed their opposition to this measure on constitutional grounds. The question of the constitutionality of the law will probably be contested before the courts. The speechifying tramps and internal improvement appeals of President FILMORE and his cabinet, on the eve of the election, may have had something to do with this result. Of the good taste or propriety of the thing, we will leave our readers to judge.

Wrong—Not Right.

Almost every Whig paper we have open has an extra supplement filled with government advertisements. The only exceptions to this rule seem to be the Wilmington papers. Now this, we think, is not exactly right. We certainly have no pretensions to any of the "puff" ourselves. It is the fortune of war that we should be on the lower side of the wheel just now, and we submit, since there is no use in grumbling; but really we think that the powers that have treated our town contemporaries rather shabbily. We believe our former neighbor of the *Chronicle* was the very first paper in the State to hoist the name of Gen. Taylor, and yet we do not recollect that there has been the slightest recognition of its services, nor has the government deigned to make known its wants in any case through the papers of the commercial capital of the State, although every puffy local paper is filled with government matter, though not even in existence previous to the election. It is said that there is honor among thieves, but it would seem that there is no gratitude among Whigs. We cannot regard this as respectful or right.

The Southern Rights Convention of Georgia have nominated Ex-Gov. McDONALD as their candidate for Governor.

The Whig Governor of Pennsylvania.

This rare old, a Whig Governor of Pennsylvania, exists in the person of the present incumbent, John Johnson, who is now a candidate for re-election. Last winter an act was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania repealing the sixth section of the kidnapping act of 1847, which prevented the jails of that State from being used for the custody of fugitives from labor. The repeal of this section was but carrying out the spirit of the compromise measures of Congress, and yet Gov. Johnson pocketed the bill, and still retains it unsigned in his possession. It is said that he exhibits the unsigned bill to the Free Soilers, and pledges himself never to sign it, while to the opposite party he exhibits the same bill, and swears by all that his signature shall be appended to it as soon as he is re-elected. This is electioneering with a vengeance, and it is a disgrace to the Whig party throughout the country, that this notorious trickster and Abolitionist is the acknowledged leader of the Whig party in the great State of Pennsylvania.

The Turkish Costume.—At Syracuse, New York, on Saturday, a fat negro woman, rigged out in a new style, with a dress reaching just below her knees, flowing trousers, and a gipsy hat with streaming ribbons, promenaded the streets, attracting considerable attention. The dress was given to her by some young gentlemen of the city.

The steamship North America is to leave New York on the 17th for Liverpool, via Galway, with passengers for the World's Fair. They will be conveyed thence by railroad to Dublin, and first class steamers run between that port and Holyhead in Wales; so that the passengers will pass through the centre of Ireland, and have a view of the celebrated Britannia Tabular Bridge over the Manai Straits, the Welsh scenery, &c.

The Force of Example.—At St. Louis, lately, a small boy who had been witness a Magician's performance, including the pretended cutting off and restoration of the nose of one of the audience, went home and tried to perform the trick with his little sister, whose nose he nearly amputated with a carving knife. The cries of the little girl brought asistance before the nose was quite gone.

The Methodist Church Case.—The arguments in this case have been concluded. Judge NELSON, of the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it was tried, reserves the case for consideration. It will be some time before the decision be given. The Judge advises an amicable settlement as best for the interest of Christianity and the Methodist church. We hardly think there is any chance of a compromise. It looks hard that two religious bodies should require to be taught Christian feelings and mutual forbearance by a Judge of the law, but unfortunately such is the case in the present instance.

UNITED STATES TREASURER'S STATEMENT.—From the report of the United States Treasurer, it appears that the net amount of United States funds on hand, and subject to draft, on the 28th ultimo, were \$14,250,274, of which \$5,711,150 were in the mint at Philadelphia; \$1,100,000 in the branch mint at New Orleans; \$2,190,593 in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer at Boston; \$2,020,669 at New York; \$1,301,260 at Philadelphia; \$4,13,158 at New Orleans; and \$351,938 at Charleston.

SPECIAL TERMS.—Gov. REID has made the following appointments of Judges to hold Special Terms of the Superior Court for the counties mentioned:—Judge DICK, MARTIN, ELLIS, Mecklenburg; MANLY, GATES; CALDWELL, Guilford; BAILEY, Buncombe; SETTLE, Wake.

The Rev. JARVIN B. BUXTON, for the last twenty years Rector of the St. John's Episcopal Church, Fayetteville, died at that place on the morning of the 30th ultimo, after an illness of forty-eight hours.

Mr. BUXTON was an able and distinguished Minister of the Episcopal Church, and possessed the respect and esteem of his people and of the community in which he lived. His funeral was attended by almost all the Episcopal clergymen in the diocese, who were in attendance on the Convention then in session in Fayetteville.

The American Art-Union.

We have received from the managers of the New York American Art-Union, the Bulletin of the Union for April, being the first of the series for 1851. The Bulletin is a monthly publication, sent to members only. It is devoted chiefly to the dissemination of correct notions in relation to art, and is illustrated by several fine original engravings. The yearly subscription for membership of the Art-Union is five dollars. The advantages are:—Each subscriber is entitled to a copy of a large and costly original engraving from an American painting. He also receives the "Bulletin" for the year, and a chance for several costly paintings and other works of art, which are annually distributed by lot. The object of the Union is the encouragement of art and the dissemination of a taste for it; certainly a very good purpose. Subscriptions and payments may be made to either of the Honorary Secretaries, or remitted to ANDREW WARNER, the Corresponding Secretary, in the city of New York.

DECLINED THE NOMINATION.—We learn from a correspondence in the last *Newbernian*, that Hon. W. H. WASHINGTON declines the nomination tendered to him by the Whig Convention in the Eighth District. The state of his health, and the necessity of attending to his private affairs, are assigned as causes. The *Newbernian* recommends STANLY to be re-elected.

Oration will be delivered by WILLIAM J. HOUSETON, Esq.

Episcopal Convention.

This Ecclesiastical body met in St. John's Church in this town, on Wednesday morning last. The Bishop of the Diocese and 28 Clergymen, with 45 Lay Delegates, representing 24 Parishes, were present. This attendance was much more full than has ever been, we believe, known in the Diocese.

This was caused by the troubles which have occurred within the last three years in regard to an alleged Romish tendency in the teachings and practices of the Bishop and some of the Clergy,—chiefly or altogether those brought here from other States. The Bishop has made to this Convention a full and most emphatic retraction of all those offensive doctrines and practices, which he attributes mainly to violent diseases, which prostrated his mental and physical system.

While we write this, (on Monday,) a proposition is pending to appoint an Assistant Bishop.

The discussions in the Convention have been earnest, interesting, and sometimes excited. The principal speakers have been, Gen. Johnson, Rev. Messrs. Watson, Hussey, Smiles, Gen. Johnson, Mr. Robert Strange, J. H. Haughton, Josiah Collins, Dr. F. J. Hill, G. W. Morehouse, Hon. R. Hines, &c.

It is not our habit, in this *political newspaper*, to enter minutely into the detail of Ecclesiastical affairs. And we see no reason in this instance for departing from our well settled practice.

P. S. The resolutions in regard to an Assistant Bishop have been withdrawn, and a satisfactory arrangement of all difficulties has been unanimously agreed to, under circumstances of impressive solemnity.

The Convention adjourned yesterday at 5 P. M. after a most affecting address from Bishop FES, and the cordial greetings of the members.

The next Convention is to meet here, on the 3d Wednesday in May, 1852.—*Fay. Observer*, 3d inst.

Fair!—The smoke-house and kitchen attached to the house occupied by Mr. John C. Moore, were entirely consumed by fire on yesterday (Friday) morning. The fire was discovered just before day, and but for the stillness of the atmosphere would inevitably have swept the house itself, and very probably have destroyed the *Commercial of Thursday*.

Arrival of the Steamer Washington—Three Days Later from Europe.

The steamship *Washington* arrived at New York on the 2d instant, from Southampton, bringing dates from London to the 21st ultmo, being three days later. The *Washington* brings one hundred and eighty tons freight from Bremen, and seventy-four tons from Havre. The great exhibition continued to attract attention, the receipts amounting on some days to upwards of \$18,500. The property tax bill had passed through the committee in the House of Lords.

France.

The opposition of the Legitimist party to Louis Napoleon was exciting much attention in Paris, and it was supposed they might do much towards thwarting his schemes.

M. Thiers has publicly expressed himself in favor of a Republic. He says that France wants a decidedly Republican President.

The Sugar bill, at last admissed, was before the Assembly.

The commercial advices from Paris and Havre are more favorable.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Amnesty question has been concluded. Kossoff and five others are still held captive, and their captivity will be prolonged beyond the present term.

A Noisy Dog.

We have a neighbor in the shape of a dog, who howls all night long. Such howling as it is, too, we are sure was never heard before. Our neighbor is a caution to all the dogs in the city. If any of our readers have one that is not an adept in the art of howling, let him send him here. If he does not learn, then the force of example that they tell us so much about is a mere humbug. Talk about a pack of prairie wolves, why they are not circumstanced compared with him. We would bet five to one that he is the longest breathed dog in existence. Then it is such a melancholy howl. You would feel it were not for the sake of his master, but the whole canine species, and that he was left solitary and alone, without a mate or friend.

As the steamship North America is to leave New York on the 17th for Liverpool, via Galway, with passengers for the World's Fair. They will be conveyed thence by railroad to Dublin, and first class steamers run between that port and Holyhead in Wales; so that the passengers will pass through the centre of Ireland, and have a view of the celebrated Britannia Tabular Bridge over the Manai Straits, the Welsh scenery, &c.

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The steamship Washington—Three Days Later from Europe.

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ver heard of was attending to his well for some time. Washington City to always follows a canvas District shows of this fact. George E. Radcliff's game cock, from the meeting Congress, are still in their seats and documents Mr. Stany, who indicated that he had been detained in this thorough going can judge by Mr. Clingman's private hand into his peculiar C. C.'s speeches Washington city district. Articles in the Wash.- been circulated influencing the

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From the Pennsylvanian.

Kossuth.

We copy from the *New York Herald*, of yesterday, the following eloquent and impassioned appeal from Kossuth, the hero, and we regret to say, from present appearances, the martyr, of Hungary. We do not envy the feelings of those who can read the letter without a thrill of emotion and sympathy for him who would have been under more favorable circumstances, the saviour of his country; or those whose hearts do not swell with indignation against the tyrants and oppressors who have rendered such an appeal necessary:

Kossuth's Protest.—Addressed to the Sublime Porte.

The undersigned, late Governor of Hungary, is, by his prolonged detention reduced to despair of either justice or generosity. He, who is forced to force upon him, has nothing further to fear from force or violence; he has beyond all constraint.

The undersigned has reached this point.

To celebrate the anniversary of our arrival at Kutahja! Kutahja! the tomb where the Sublime Porte has buried us alive, whilst speaking to us of hospitality.

Pursued by misfortune, we stopped before the threshold of the Mussulman, and asked from him, in the name of God, in the name of humanity, that we be granted as hospitability, a safe asylum, or a free passage. The Turkish government had entire liberty to receive us or not.

It had the right of saying : I will give you shelter in a prison, in some distant place where you will be detained and strictly guarded. This is the hospitality which Turkey offers you. If it does not please you, hasten your departure, rid us of your embarrassing presence.

This was not said to us.

The Sublime Porte designed, to open to us its sheltering tent; it entreated us to cross the threshold, and swore by its God and its faith that it would grant us hospitality, a safe asylum. We trusted ourselves to the honor of the Turks. We eat of their bread and of their salt; we repose under their roof. We prayed to God to bless them, and we offered them our courage, our experience matured by vicissitudes, and our everlasting gratitude. And Hungarians keep their word.

Look at Bosna, where Mussulmen, subjects of the Sublime Porte, are revolted against it. A handful of Hungarian soldiers are in the ranks of its army—it is but a handful, for the Porte would not accept more. Well! who are first upon the breach? who are first in the charge? who are they who never retreat, who advance, in the midst of fire and grape shot, bayonet in hand, to victory? They are this handful of exiles. They die for Turkey; the Hungarian keeps his word.

They offered us hospitality, and they gave us a prison; they swore to us that we should meet with an asylum, and we have found banishment. God will judge; and God is just.

We have suffered; but for the sake of not causing embarrassment, we have been silent. They begged us to have patience. We have shown it. They begged us to wait. We have waited long.

They said to us, it is only until Austria shall succeed in re-establishing that which the despots call order (the order of oppression), that which they call order (the order of freedom), and that which they call tranquillity (the tranquillity of the tomb.)

Well, she has re-established this order, this tranquillity, by her executions. She has re-established to serve his Catholic majesty in quality of Court Painter; but the Inquisition gave the new king so much to do, and its ministers were so much occupied in burning the heretics that the great artist's pension remained unpaid, and Titian had often to apply to the king himself for the price of his labor.

Amongst other pictures ordered by the king, Titian received a commission to paint Magdalene in the most austere description. Titian set to work with the best intentions, but drawn away by a worldly tendency, gave to the new Magdalene a greater dose of seduction and beauty than of compunction and grief; for the lovely skin glowed beneath his pen.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N.C., MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1851.

South Carolina.

The *Charter Gazette* thinks that, in expressing our opinion that South Carolina will not now secede, we interfere where we have no warrant, and undertake to decide a question which we have never been invited to settle for her. In this we think the *Gazette* misunderstands us. We have simply expressed our own opinion—an opinion founded upon a careful examination of the present position of affairs, and some intercourse with the people of the Palmetto State. When we find such men as BUTLER, BURT, BARNWELL, CHEEVER, ORR, and others, opposed to immediate action, and know that the whole mercantile influence of the State will be cast against it, we are fully convinced that no rash or hasty course will be pursued. When we say, in the article to which the *Gazette* has reference, that "out of South Carolina the question (that of immediate secession) has been settled long ago," we simply meant that the people of the other States had settled the question for themselves. This being the case, we cannot but regard one of the arguments used in favor of immediate secession in South Carolina as savoring very much of arrogance. We allude to the idea of taking that step in order to force the other States into joining her.

FRANCE.—The census recently taken in France shows a total population of 35,500,000. The number of foreigners of all nations domiciled in France exceeds a million, of whom seventy-five thousand are English. Previous to the revolution, the number of English in France was much greater. The ratio of increase of the French population is very small.

WHAT A NAME.—One of the passengers on board the steamboat Ohio, when she got sunk in the Delaware, was a Mrs. TOOTHAKER! We could pardon a man, or even a single lady, who might be so unlucky as to own such a name, for they would be only laboring under a misfortune with which they were born, but for a lady to marry a man named TOOTHAKER, and thus deliberately and with malice aforethought assume that horrid name, is enough to make every tooth in one's head ache.

VESSEL BURNED.—On the evening of Tuesday, the 27th ultimo, the Barque Savannah was destroyed by fire, just inside of the mouth of the Savannah river. She was bound from Savannah to New York, with a full cargo of cotton and other valuable merchandise. The loss is estimated at \$80,000. The passengers and crew were taken off by the steam tug Tybee.

TRUMBULL, Ct., May 25th, 1851.

To the Editor of the Journal:

DEAR SIR—After an absence of seven months, during which time I have travelled nearly 2,500 miles—seen much of the various interests of different sections of our country—an increasing determination among farmers, planters, &c., in many locations to bring science to bear upon the agricultural interest—shared largely the hospitality of those to whom my visits were made—and made many valuable acquaintances—I am again permitted to mingle with family and friends, and to inhale the pure air of my native State, "mine own New England."

In consequence of heavy rains in April, vegetation here is backward. On the 14th of February, I saw in Pitt county, N. C., pens three or four inches high; here, May 23rd, they are about the same height. Fruit here, it is feared, has been seriously injured by the severe frosts of the early part of this conflagration.

With these exceptions, matters and things generally appear favorable. We now have promise of a good harvest.

Mechanics in general are fully employed. The manufacturing interest is gradually rising from the weight that has been thrown upon it during the last two years by the high price of the raw material.

On the whole, prosperity continues to crown the efforts of our industrious citizens with success.

The interests of the South, too, are rapidly advancing. This country is indeed a mirror, into which all the nations of the earth may look for a pattern of excellence.

Though the horizon of our political hemisphere has been in a measure clouded—the sun of peace and quiet has for a season refused to shed his cheering rays upon us; yet we have reason to believe that the cloud which has obscured our political prospects will soon be driven away by the magic influence of the ballot box, and the sun of peace and harmony will again dawn upon our happy States.

I am proud to say, the political atmosphere of this portion of New England is pure and healthy, so far as concerns the North and the South.

It is doubtful in my mind whether a single one of these animals, known by the name of Abolitionist, can be found within a day's travel. There is a disposition manifested by all to whom I have named the subject, to frown the principles down. Abolitionist! There is nothing known here by that name. Had I a desire to insult any man in this community, in order to do it easily and effectually, I would call him an Abolitionist. The principles, the name, the party, are alike considered contemptible.

I cannot say, would that I could, that there are no persons in Connecticut tinctured with *Abolition, Free Soil, &c.* doctrines, but this much I may say, during the late State election Union men have been sustained by both the leading political parties, each preferring the election of men from the opposing party to that of those who were even suspected of having any sympathy for those principles which, by a vast majority of our citizens, are considered at war against *justice, State rights, and the constitution*.

A worthy friend has just informed me that the number of Free Soilers in our State Legislature this year is much reduced from what it was last year.

Suggestions are now being made which it is hoped, if carried out, will entirely rout that unshaken clan. (They have no claim to the title of party, it reflects disgrace upon me of better principles.)

It is proposed to so amend the State Constitution that a plurality may elect. This once done, and Abolition will soon be remembered only as a thing that was. May Heaven give success to the enterprise.

We hope the time is not far distant when the commission now threatens to burst asunder every tender tie that binds the North and South together will be hushed, and each State permitted to enjoy the rights and privileges guaranteed by the constitution.

If there is any one national sentiment that our citizens would exceed more than another, it is *Union and State Rights*. To perpetuate the Union they will use their best endeavours. That the rights of our Southern brethren have been trampled upon, I cannot and never have denied, either North or South.

That it has been a source of regret to almost our entire population, I bear testimony; and let me say, in conclusion, that no animal, let him be ever so ferocious, would shun so fearfully the execrations and chastisement of the people here, and for that one denominated an "Abolition Lecturer."

Yours truly,

A. SHERMAN.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.—That a periodical press exerts a powerful political influence, and does in a great degree to mould the character of nations, is beyond all question; and it is increasingly evident, says the Philadelphia Ledger, to trace its influence as it shapes the destiny of the various people of the globe among whom it is distributed. Thus, "Australia, the lowest in the scale of civilization, and the least sensible to the charms of freedom, hugging their chains and their superstitions to their bosom, with the ardor of love, can boast of only 10 newspaper!" In the whole continent of Africa, there are but 14. In Portugal, there are only 20. In Denmark, 85. In Poland and Russia, (very few in Russia,) there are 90. But when we come to the common school kingdom of Prussia, civilized by an intellectual Frederick, the man who could appreciate literature and Voltaire, we have 300! In the other German States, 320. In Great Britain and Ireland, 500; making a total in Europe, Asia and Africa of 1438. Now, what is the number in the United States? More than all the other three quarters of the globe. 1800! This relative distribution of the press over the globe, exhibits its influence and importance. Wherever newspapers circulate largely and the press is free, the greatest amount of general intelligence is observed, the largest share of national prosperity enjoyed, and a more industrious, enterprising and active population exhibited."

A newspaper is like a stage coach. Its best articles are put inside, and it can't get along without its traps.

Napoleon at Moscow.

We subjoin from Headley's work—"Napoleon and his Marshals"—a brilliant account of the burning of Moscow, which is well spoken of in the American Whig Review, as superior even to Croly's picture in "Salathiel," of the conflagration of Rome. Headley's descriptive powers have rarely, if ever been surpassed:

"At length, Moscow, with its domes, and towers and palaces appear in sight, and Napoleon, who had joined the advanced guard, gazed long and thoughtfully on that goal of his wishes. Murat went forward and entered the gates with his splendid cavalry, but as he passed through the streets he was struck with the solitude that surrounded him. He was the only soldier of his squadron as he passed along, for the deserted and abandoned city was the mere prey for which such unparalleled efforts had been made. As night drew its curtain over the splendid capital, Napoleon entered the gates, and immediately appointed Mortier governor. In his directions he commanded him to abstain from all discipline. 'For this,' said he, 'you shall be answerable with your life. Defend Moscow again all, whether friend or foe.'

"The bright moon rose over the mighty city-tipping with silver the domes of more than two hundred churches, and pouring a flood of light over a thousand palaces, and the dwellings of three hundred thousand inhabitants. The weary army sunk to rest; but there was no sleep to Mortier's eyes. Not the gorgeous and variegated palaces and their rich ornaments, nor the parks and gardens and their magnificence that every where surrounded him, kept him wakful; but the ominous foreboding that some dire calamity was hanging over the silent capital.—When he entered it, scarce a living soul met his gaze as he looked down the long streets; and when he broke open the buildings, he found parlors, bed-rooms and chambers, all furnished and in order—but no occupants. The soldiers had sought purpose yet to be fulfilled. The midnight moon was sailing over the city when the cry of 'fire' reached the ears of Mortier—and the first light over Napoleon's falling camp was kindled, and that most wonderful scene of modern times commenced—the burning of Moscow."

"Mortier, as governor of the city, immediately issued his orders, and was putting forth every exertion when at day-light Napoleon hastened to him. Affecting to disbelieve the reports that the inhabitants were burning their own city, he put more rigid commands on Mortier to keep the soldiers from the work of destruction. The Marshal simply pointed to some iron covered houses that had not yet been opened from every crevice of which smoke was issuing like steam from the sides of a volcano. Sad and thoughtful, Napoleon turned towards the Kremlin, the ancient palace of the Czars, whose huge structure rose high above the surrounding edifices.

"In the morning Mortier, by great exertions, was enabled to subdue the fire. The next night, Sept. 15, at midnight the sentinels on watch upon the lofty Kremlin, saw below them the flames bursting through the houses and palaces, and the cry of 'fire! fire!' passed through the city. The dread scene had now fairly opened. Fiery balloons were seen dropping from the air and lighting upon every side, from the shut dwellings and the next moment a bright light-burst forth, and the flames were raging through the streets. All was up—an instant conflagration. The serene air, and moonlight of the night before had given way to driving clouds and wild tempests, that swept with the roar of sea over the city. Flames arose on every side, blazing and crackling in the storm, while clouds of smoke and sparks, in an incandescent shower, went driving towards the Kremlin. The clouds themselves seemed turned into fire, rolling in wrath over devoted Moscow. Mortier, crushed with responsibility thus thrown upon his shoulders, moved with his Young Guard amid this desolation, blowing up the houses and facing the tempest and the flames—struggling nobly to arrest the conflagration.

"Hastened from place to place amid the blazing ruins, his face blacked with smoke, and his hair and eye brows singed with the fierce heat. At length the day dawned, a day of tempest and flame, and Mortier, who had strained every nerve for thirty-six hours, entered a palace and dropped from fatigue.—The manly form and stalwart arm that so often carried death into the ranks of the enemy, at length gave way, and the gloomy Marshal lay and panted in utter exhaustion. But the night of tempest had been succeeded by a day of tempest, and when night again enveloped the city, it was one broad flame waving to and fro, in the blast. The wind had increased to a perfect hurricane and shifted from the north to the south, driving clouds and wild tempests, that swept with the roar of sea over the city. Flames arose on every side, blazing and crackling in the storm, while clouds of smoke and sparks, in an incandescent shower, went driving towards the Kremlin. The clouds themselves seemed turned into fire, rolling in wrath over devoted Moscow. Mortier, crushed with responsibility thus thrown upon his shoulders, moved with his Young Guard amid this desolation, blowing up the houses and facing the tempest and the flames—struggling nobly to arrest the conflagration.

"By and by the sun will shine alone for Barnum—the moon and stars will gild the night for Barnum alone—and the world will be, as it always has been, his—his own exclusive oyster. He fills the whole country with his deeds, his fame, his shows, and his humbug. He takes Tom Thumb, and carries him about the world, and calls him a good friend to everybody, and to the human race, and admires his lectures on temperance, and his care of the nine elephants and the big snake, we cannot only make us wonder, but all Wall street into the bargain; and if Hervio Nano were alive—he who was engaged in London as the wild man from Africa—he would be astonished, too. Why, Barnum has authors, writers, poets, and correspondents, who outnumber those of President Fillmore's cabinet, and who fill the newspapers, from Maine to Mexico, with his praises. Even the New York Herald has not more than twice as many authors, poets, students, and reporters attached to its editorial department. Barnum has to the skirts of the black coat. His corps of writers from the "real central literary bureau," which has annihilated criticism, common sense, and every rational opinion upon art, by flooding all the journals of this metropolis, and the country beyond, with whole vocabularies of hyperbole, poetry, philosophy, and fustian. Nobody need ask now—where Barnum? He is everywhere, and everywhere else is nowhere.

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"But at length the shout, "The Kremlin is on fire!" was heard above the roar of the conflagration, and Napoleon reluctantly consented to leave. He descended to the street with his staff; and looked about for a way of egress, but the flames blocked every passage. At length they discovered a postern gate leading to the Kremlin, and entered it, but they had only entered still farther into the danger. As Napoleon cast his eyes around the open space, and raged of the flames—over burning roofs, through clouds of rolling smoke, and between walls of fire, and extinguished the last hope. He struggled against an enemy that no boldness could awe, or courage overcome. These brave troops had heard the trump of cavalry sweeping to battle, without fear; but now they stood still in terror before the march of the conflagration, under whose burning footsteps was heard the incessant crash of falling houses, and palaces, and churches. The continuous roar of the raging hurricane, mingled with that of the flames, was more terrible than the roar of the artillery, and before this new fire, in the midst of the elements, the awe struck army stood powerless and affrighted.

"When night again descended on the city, it presented a spectacle the like of which was never seen before, and with the heavens in a canopy of fire, and the entire body of the city a mass of fire fed by the hurricane, that whirled the blazing fragments in a constant stream through the air. Incessant explosions from the blowing up of stores of oil, tar and spirits, shook the rare foundation of the city, and sent vast volumes of smoke rolling furiously towards the sky. Huge sheets of canvas on fire came floating like messengers of death through the flames—the towers and domes of the churches and palaces glowed with red hot steel over the wild sea below, then tottering a moment on their base, were hurled by the tempest into the common ruin. Thousands of wreaths, before unseen were driven by the heat from the cellars and hovels, and streamed in an incessant throng in the streets. Children were seen carrying their parents—the strong the weak, while thousands more were staggering under the loads of plunder they had snatched from the flames. This, too, would frequently take fire in the falling shower, and the miserable creatures would be compelled to drop it, and flee for their lives. Oh! it was a scene of fear and wo, inconceivable and indescribable! A mighty and close packed city of houses and churches and palaces wrapped from limit to limit in flames which are fed by a whirling hurricane, is a sight this world will seldom see.

"But this was all within the city. To Napoleon without the spectacle was still more sublime and terrific. When the flames had overcome all obstacles, the great city looked like a sea of rolling fire, swept by a tempest that drove it into vast billows. Huge domes and towers throwing off sparks like blazing fire-balls, now towered above the waves, and now disappeared in their madrolling flow as they broke high over their tops, scattering their spray of fire against the clouds. The heavens themselves seemed to have caught the conflagration, and the angry masses that swept it rolled over a bosom of

fire. Columns of flame would rise and sink along the surface of this sea, and huge volumes of black smoke suddenly shot in to the air, as if volcans were working below. The black form of the Kremlin alone towered above the chaos, now wrapped in flame and smoke, and then began merging into view standing amid the scene of desolation and terror like vultures in the midst of a burning world, enveloped but unscathed by the devouring elements. Napoleon stood and gazed on this scene in silent awe. "How nearly three miles distant, the windows and walls of his apartment were so hot that he could scarcely bear his hand against them. Said he, years afterwards:

"It was the spectacle of the sea and billows of fire, a sky and clouds of flame, mountains of red rolling flame, like immense waves of the sea, alternately bursting forth, and elevating themselves to skies of fire, and then sinking into the ocean below. Oh! it was the most naked, the most sublime and the most terrific sight the world ever beheld."

Barnum, the Great Napoleon of Showmen.

According to the numerous bulletins recently issued in all the newspapers, Barnum is the manager of five or six remarkable exhibits of great interest to the public, the great profit to himself, and a sum of \$250,000 per annum.

A Castle Garden he has that celebrated and popular artiste, Jenny Lind, with the tenor of Salvi (who has been better,) and the baritone of Bellotti (who is better than he has been,) carry on his concerts. He has also the Bateman children, diminutive in stature, and great in Shakspeare, just returned from the great West, and now about to be sent by the indefatigable to London, where they ought to take the same apartments, at Markwell's hotel, which were consecrated, without that service of plate, by the genius and presence of Gen. Tom Thumb. Besides these wonders, Barnum has nine elephants and a big snake, recently arrived from Siam—Tom Thumb rides on the largest elephant, with which he hopes to astonish the whole world and New Jersey. These elephants are great travellers, and carry their own trunks and perform wonderfully well. They are not like the show at Castle Garden, which is an exhibition of consumption, downright art; but they perform naturally, and shake, and scream, and dance in and out before spectators the emblems of nature's own innocence.

In addition to these rare shows, we learn that the much noted Barnum is indirectly engaged in an entertainment emanating from the tombs, in which "the hero of a hundred shows" conclusively shows, or will show, how he has been shaved out of thirty thousand dollars by the export operators of Wall street.

He is to have the Crystal Palace and Mats.

This will be a rare exhibition, because it will be a very curious inquiry how Wall street has been able to obtain a handsome percentage out of the Lind concerts.

The brokers there ought to have been compelled to contribute ten free tickets each.

If the investigation at the Tombs does not reveal enough to exhibit the glory of the great Napoleon of showmen as a financier and speculator, the public can look a little further.

For instance, Barnum is to be had, or sold off—

and Nick Bidle, the prince of showmen, is to be had, or sold off.

Or, if you like, the great black coat of Barnum, with the funds of that institution, and called Andalusia, has been purchased.

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